LEARY & Co., Hatters, and Leaders of Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, S, 4 and 5 Astor House, introduced the style for the season on Saturday, 15th inst-

WARNOCKS', Hatters, 275 Broadway, (Irving House) introduce, this day, a new style of Hat for gentlemen's Spring wear, which, for symmetry of model and seasonable adaptation, is confidently offered as worthy of universal acceptance.

GENTLEMEN'S SPRING HATS. - BIRD, corner Pine and Rassau sts.—The new style is presented to the public as a model of elegance, and of superior quality of fabric sod finish. Particular attention is given to the wishes of those who consult their own tasts in the selection of a Hat.

187 2mTuThFr&Sat

HAT FINISHERS' UNION, No. 11 PARK-HAT FINISHERS' UNION, No. 11 PARKROW, OFFOSITE THE ASTOR HOUSE—This Association have
started business with a view of realizing the full benefit
accruing from their labor, by dealing direct with the public. They are coabled to offer advantages to purchasers
which no establishment can do, not conducted on similar
principles. The Union is composed entirely of skillful
principles, all acting in unison under their own vine and
sp. tree, and siming at the highest excellence in their art.
They stand unrivalted in the perfection of their productions. The composed who seeks for gems of art, the
reformer who delta his in the progressive movements of
the day, our fellow mechanics who, many of them, feel
the importance of a discreet appropriation of their earnings, and, finally, all classess of our fellow-citizens, are
respectfully solicited to patronize the Union, where they
cannot fall to subserve their highest interest. Standard
prices for Hats, \$3 and \$4.

The Rush to Knox's.—The arrival of

THE RUSH TO KNOX'S .- The arrival of a steamer, the explosion of a bank bubble, or the advent of a new Prime Donna, create but small specimens of an excitement compared with that occasioned by Knox's matchless Hats of the Spring fashion. Everybody is after them. His manufactory is crowded with busy work-people, and his store with customers, and yet so great are his facilities for business that he is embled to supply all that call upon him. If you want a really elegant Hat visit him at 128 Fulton-st.

KELLOGG'S SPRING FASHION HATS AND Cars.—The public are requested to examine before pur-chasing elsewhere. They will compare advantageously with any offered for taste, durability or cheapness. One price. 128 Canal-st. m6 3t\*

DRESS BOOTS of the first quality, latest French style; Ladies', Misses' and Children's wear of all kinds; also, a large assortment of Boys' Boots, calf and patent leather Shoes; Congress Gatters; Monterey Ties, &c. &c., for sale at the lowest cost prices by mi Steod JOHN L. WATKINS, 114 Fulton-st.

THE GREAT COUGH REMEDY. - Dr. THE UREAT COUGH KEMEDY. — Dr. Roger's Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua.—This celebrated Cough Medicare, prepared by an experienced Physician and Chemist, is offered for the speedy and complete cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Inducenza, and all other Lung complaints, which if neglected, invariably terminate in Consumption. Approved of and used by Physicians.—For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., at the Dépôt, 316 Broadway, and by all the City Retail Druggists. In large boules, \$1; or three boules for \$2.50. A RISING VILLAGE .- When the new

A KISING VILLAGE.—When the little flow dock is completed at the new village of Strattonport, College Point, and stesmboats ply there every hour, as they do in the Summer, we understand it will be one of the most elegible locations for persons doing business in the city (but wishing to enjoy country air) that can be found in the vicinity of New-York. We are informed that a large number of the lots are sold. They are 50 by 100 feet, and the treets are 60 feet wide. The distance is only 3 miles, and for full particulars in relation to the situation and its advantages, apply at FLAMMER's Village office, 227 Water-et. THE BOOKS STILL OPEN .- Mr. GOLD-

THE BOOKS STILL OPEN.—Mr. GOLD-smith has concluded to keep open his books for the regis-tration of the names of pupils desirous of joining his cheap classes at 289 Broadway, during the present week. This he treats will be satisfactory to those who were prevented by circumstances from applying last week. He siso in-vites attention to the fact that he has rented four apartments for private pupils, in addition to the suite of rooms he has hitherto occupied, and that he is now prepared to accom-modate the applicants for private tuition whom want of room has heretofore prevented him from receiving.

The residents of Brooklyn in want of elegant Wedding Cards, Envelops, Cake Boxes, &c., or of an elegant Silver Deor-Plate, can take the omnibus at the Fulion or South ferry and ride direct to EVERDELL's, 502 Broadway, cor. Duane-at, where they will find the above articles in great variety, and of the most fashionable patterns.

FOR SALE-12 Boilers, from 6 to 200 horse power, (second-hand,) high and low pressure; 2 new Engines, from 10 to 15 horse power; also, 1 second-hand Engine of 6 horse power; and also a new Cornish Beller of 15 horse power, at the Fulion Foundry, foot of Cherry at East River; office, 27 Corlaers, cor. Cherry, st. m6 2t.

MILLINERS AND DEALERS-I am now ready to supply your orders for the Spring styles of Bon net Frames and Crowns. m8 6t\* JASPER SPENCE, 39 Division-st.

LOOKING-GLASS WAREHOUSE .- RICH-ARDS KINGS-CHASS WAREHOUSE.—RICHAARDS KINGSLAND, Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of
Looking-Glasses and Importer of Looking-Glasse Plates,
38 Cortland-st., N. Y., has now in store a splendid assortment of Ornamented, Plain Pler and Mantel Glasses.
Also an unusual large stock of Mahogany Frame Glasses,
suitable for the Western and Southern trade. Johbers
and dealers in general will do well to call and examine this stock and prices previous to purchasing elsewhere,
as-their facilities for manufacturing and importing their own
Plates coable them to sell lower than any other house in
this city. [55] Smeod. this city.

15f 3meod
N. B.—Merchants having orders to fill for California,
West Indies, or other markets, would do well to call.

W. H. DISBROW'S Riding School, 50 Fourth-avenue, near Astor place. Hours for Ladies from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. Hours for Gents from 3 to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO HOTEL AND BOARDING-IMPORTANT TO HOTEL AND DOARDINGHOUSE KEFFERS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Improved new
and second-hand Mangles. This Mangle is a labor saving
machine, as it entirely supersedes the use of ironing,
amouthing table lines, sheets, &c, with great rapidity,
beauty, and without fuel. One person with this machine
may do as much work as six with smoothing-irons. They
can be seen at the 'Asion,' and the principal hotels in the
city. The proprietors can give over one hundred refersences as to their utility and use. Prices from \$40 to \$90.

m4 iw DUNCAN & WEST, 51 Beekman-at., N.Y.

EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST CAPS.—E.H. NEWMAN, 331 Broadway, offers about 100 dozen of the above at 4s., 5s. and 6s. each. The usual prices are 6s. 3s. Laddes will find them the cheapest goods ever offer to their netice. Also, a large lot of lace and muslin Undsbleeves of the newest styles.

m5 41\*

Families wishing to obtain a good Families wishing to obtain a good and pore article of Soan, would do well to call at my manufactory and examine the fale Yellow Steam Soap. It is made of the best a sterials, being entirely free from fish oil and other injurious ingredients, so much used in Soap. It is clear of that sticky property so common in poor Soap, and will not become dark by age. Also, Patent Candles, which will remain hard in any climate, and burn longer than Sperm. Fancy Soaps of every kind, for the toilet and bath use, including the Palm Soap, so well known as a remedy for chapped hands. The above are for sale in any quantity for trial. Goods delivered free of charge.

M. HULL'S SON, 5m 2w\*

108, 110 and 112 Chiff-at., north end.

Soap and Candles manufactured and for sale by W. HULL'S SON, 108, 110 and 112 Chif-st., New-York. 20f 10t\*

HOWARD HOTEL, corner of Broadway and Malden-lane, New-York, is now kept by ALEERT CLARK, formerly of the United States Hotel, Boston, and SAMUEL BAILEY, from Springfield, Mass. The house being much improved, travelers will find it one of the most com-yortable and convenient Hotels in the city. 27f 2w

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenelogists ers, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassan-st. near the Park

SOMETHING TO THE POINT .- I will forfelt 3.000 if my Antidote ever falls to care Rhoumatiam, Gout, Neuralgia, The Doloureux, Dyspepsia, Delirium Tremens, Vertigo, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Palsy, Asihma, Ague, Hooping Cough, Spasms, Cramps, and Ausphrofisis. In fact the only Nervous Disease i will not warrant it for is Epilepsy, and it has cured 15 out of 18 of that the other five i don't think took it long enough. Talbort Warrs, M. D., 410 Greenwich-st. Depôt for Watts' Nervous Artidote, 102 Nassan-st. Si a bottle.

PROF. A. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHERous, or Medicated Comfound, for restoring, preserving
and beautifying the Hair, eradicating scurf and dandruf,
and curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, sings,
cuts, bruises, sprains, &c. &c. It has been ascertained by
experiment that Barry's Tricopherous has produced the
same effect in curing diseases of the skin, &c of the horse
and all the animal Ringdom. The following teatmontial,
selected from hundreds of similar import, will serve to
show the value of the preparation, and the estimation in
which it is held by hose who have given it a trial.

NEW-YORK Sept. 22, 1850.

PROF. BARRY—Dear Sw: I have been afflicted with a cutaneous eraption of the scalp, of a most aggravated charseter, for the last sixteen years, and during that period have
had the advice of some of the most eminent physicians, and
have tried all the preparations for the hair and skin now
known without the least benefit. I was advised by a friend
to try your Tricopherous. I did so, as a last resort, and, to
my surprise and gratification, found myself cured in about
two months. Such was the violence of the disorder that at
times I was partially blind. Respectfully yours,
G. V. M. RAPELYE, 148 Columbia-st. Brooklyn.

PROF. BARRY—My Dear Sir: About two years ago my
hair eame out a great deal, and my head was much affected
with dandruff. I was doubly a friend, to try your Tricopherous, and I did so, and to my astonishment my hair was
firmly rooted, and all the dandruff disappeared, as the head
now shows for itself.

With respect, I am your obedient servant.

J. S. TREADWELLA, 683 Breadway.

If any lady or gentleman doubts the authenticity of the
above, they will please call at Professor A. C. Barry's Of-PROF. A. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHER-

If any lady or gentleman doubts the authenticity of the above, they will please call at Professor A. C. Barry's Office, No. 137 Broadway, New-York, where he will produce

fice, No. 137 Broadway, New-York, where he will produce the original letters.

From the Military and Naval Argus, Nov. 9, 1850.

There is no remedy for the permanent cure of baldness and diseases for the cranicm generally, that has reached the popularity enjoyed by the article known as Professer Barry Trepoperous, or Madiciased Compound. It is extensively used by the upper classes of the community; in almost every nursery in the hand it is used in preference to other sricles of the kind. It imparts vigor to the roots of the hair, and thus promotes its growth to a remarkable degree. It destroys dandruif and scurf, and yields the hair fine and glossy. It will cure all diseases of the sculp, such as scald head, dew worm, and other obnoxious disorders of the skin; in cheapness, as well as efficacy, it stands unrivalled. It is sold in large bottles, price 25 cents, at No. 137 Broadway, and at the Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

FELLOWS' MINSTRELS still progressing. FELLOWS MINSTERIO SCIII Progressing, still improving—Manager Fellows has happity succeeded in engaging Mr. G. B. Donniker and Mr. Christian, both of whom were recently connected with Christy's Minstela. They are very capable and highly amoning performers, and will please the audience at Fellows' Hall. The admirable manner in which the musical department at this establishment is managed speaks well for the Director, Mr. Kneass.

For business pursuits of every description, in which the custom of the people of any section of the country is desirable, the agency of V. B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings, affords a choice of the most widely circulated journals in which to advertise, and at the lowest practicable price. The proprietors of the best papers of all the cities and principal towns in the Usion have surhorized him to make contracts on the same terms exacted at the respective offices. the respective offices.

We invite the attention of Capitalists and others to the large sale of valuable. Real Estate at auction, by order of Executors and others, to be sold by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, at 12 o'clock, this day, at the Merchant's Exchange, consisting of 5 desirable building lots on Bleecker-at between Charles and Perry siz, 1 lot on Twenty-Nights near Fourth-st. The houses and lots Nos. 82 Beckman st, 125 Goerck st. 186 Rivington-st, 339 Third av, the large lot of ground with the 4 brick buildings thereod on the west side of Eighth-av between Jane and Fourth ais, and 2 building lots on Essex-st, near Warren-at. Jersey City. Maps of the above property can be had at the auction room, Broad st. [1,448]

DR. TRAFTON'S Buckthorn Berry Fills are mild and effectual, and now the acknowledged best remedy for Billious attacks, Liver Complaint, Head-ache, Gout, Giddiness, habitual Coativeness, Lous of Appe-tite and Indigestion. Depot, 146 William-st. For sale, by the principal city druggists and chemists.

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 6

Young Men.-A regular meeting of this Committee will be held at Broadway House, on FRIDAY EVENING March 7, 1251, at 7g o'clock. By order. ERASTUS BROOKS, Chairman.

General Committee of Democratic Whig

JACOB E. HOWARD, Secretaries.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVE-MENT BILL lies dead on the table of the Senate, simply because the Political Party which the sections most deeply interested in that measure have pretty steadily supported in Congress and in Presidential and other Elections, believed that its harmony and its prosperity would be periled by its passage; so the Senators' of that party held caucus after caucus to devise and put in operation means of strangling the bill. They dared not let a decisive vote be taken upon it; first, because it was certain to pass; secondly because most of their XIX candidates for President in that body would be damaged by such a test, no matter whether they voted for their party or for their constituents. Hence several days and nights of speaking against time when time was of inestimable valuehence effort after effort to cripple the bill by amendments-hence the fragrance of Gen. Cass's Saturday-evening piety, and his serupulous abstinence from voting after Monday midnight-hence the sinister and unrepublican defeat of the bill. Men of the West! how long shall the green withes of Party bind you to the altar of self-immolation?

## Fegislation by Guess.

Having been an earnest spectator (mainly in the Senate) throughout the last long sitting of Congress for twenty-five hours, (commencing at 11 A. M. on Monday and closing a little after noon on Tuesday,) we now propose, at an adequate distance of time and scene for calmness, to give if we can some idea of the mischief and peril of the course habitually pursued by Congress in idling through months and then crowding the proper labor of weeks into hours at the very heel of the Session. We shall state facts, as accurately as the hurry, bustle and confusion of the proceedings and the intervention of two sleepless nights enable us to do, standing ready to correct any errors which may be pointed out. And we ask our cotemporaries to put these facts in such shape as they may see fit before the Country.

-The last day's sitting commenced, as is well known, at 11 A. M. on Monday, but the River and Harbor bill engrossed the attention of the Senate until 4 o'clock next morning. At the very outset, Mr. Clay, in calling up the bill, said in substance to the minority: "We of the majority want to pass this bill-we think it is our right to do so-we think you of the minority, having enjoyed the amplest opportunities to discuss and criticise it, ought to permit us to take a vote upon it. But we know you have the power to talk it to death, and, in so doing, if we also persist, you will defeat the Appropriation bills and compel the President to call an Extra Session. Now, rather than have that result to no purpose. I am ready to give up the bill : and if you will simply avow that it is your purpose at all cost to prevent the passage of this bill, I will now move that it do lie on the tab'e." He paused, but there was no response. The minority had the will to do what they had not the manhood to avow. So the bill was proceeded with; the struggle on the one side to pass it and on the other to defeat it by talking against time, was protracted until 4 o'clock next morning; when the majority, seeing it was now certain that the bill could not pass, gave way, and permitted it to be postponed for four hours. It was never again taken up.

-So at 4 o'clock on Tuesday morningfour hours after the Session should have terminated-the Senate had all the great Appropriation bills on its table unacted on (save what little had been done in Committee on the Civil and Diplomatic) with the Post-Roate, Light-House and some others likewise indispensable. These bills were all passed, but how passed-as they only could be at this hour-we proceed by a few illustrations to show.

The Post-Route bill probably provides for the creation of two or three hundred new Post-Routes in various parts of the country, and involves an annual expenditure henceforth of a good many thousands of dollars. It was never read at all-in the Senate certainly, and we presume not in the House. When it came up, a Senator observed that it ought to be read through.

but there was a general expression of ' No time for that now-we must trust our Committees-it is only an aggregation of all the Post-Routes we have severally applied for throughout the Session,' &c. &c. So the bill went through like Eclipse or Boston. After Congress had adjourned, we met Mr. Josiah Snow on Pennsylvania Avenue, and he informed us that he had obtained in that Post-Route bill a grant of the Right of Way and an Appropriation of \$350,000 from the Treasury to aid him in constructing a line of Telegraph from Missouri to California! Now be it far from us to object to any such grant and appropriation in themselves. We think the construction of such Telegraph highly desirable and a just object of National concern. We hope it will be built, even at a cost of \$350,000 to the Treasury, if it cannot be effected without. But we do object to \$350,000 being voted out of the Treasury while those who voted it had not the remotest suspicion of the fact, and such. we are confident, was the case in this instance. It is not within the credible bounds of human inconsistency that those who so determinedly fought the River and Harbor bill, and were ready to throw the Government into chaos rather than permit its passage, would have allowed this grant to be made by a unanimous vote and without a whisper of objection, if they had suspected its existence. And any half-dozen determined opponents could have killed it.

-The Light-House bill went through of course. We know not what its contents are; no more did those who passed it; but probably some Committee was wiser. So in the main with the great Appropriation bills, so far as the Senate was concerned. But when the Naval Appropriation billinvolving some Ten or Twelve Millions of Dollars-came up, about 8 o'clock in the morning-all the others having gone through after a fashion-Mr. HALE of N. H. asked that the bill be read. A general chorus of remonstrance was raised. 'No time now'-'must trust the Committee'-'you have the printed bill before you.' &c-No.' said Mr. Hale, 'I have not; there is no printed bill; I have the bill as originally reported to the House; but it was cut down here and increased there in ever so many places, and to the extent of mil-· lions of dollars, in passing that branch. I cannot allow this bill to pass until I have heard what there is in it.'-So, as any one Member can have a bill read if he desires it. the process was undergone in sullen impatience, by men who a few hours before had been reading old Messages, Engineers' Reports, &c. expressly to consume the time of the Senate; but if Mr. Hale had called for the reading of the Book of Job he could hardly have been deemed more unreason-

-On this Naval Appropriation bill there was the usual debate about Dry Docks. It seems, from the documents read, that the Secretary of the Navy, in pursuance of a vote of this Congress at its former Session, had made a verbal contract, or agreement, or something of the sort, with certain parties to build a Dry Dock at San Francisco. The House Committee had recommended a cutting down of the cost of this Dock some forty or fifty per cent. by dispensing with a Basin and Railway. and this was agreed to on all hands. Two or three Provisoes were added in the House. intended to reduce cost, &c. the last of which Provisoes ignored the alleged contract, and ordered the Secretary to make a new one with the lowest bidder, after advertising sixty days. The Senate Committee had struck out all these Provisoes, substituting a new clause or section of some kind. The Senate demurred to this, discussed the whole subject quite searchingly, and finally rejected the Committee's substitute and retained the House section, but struck out the final Proviso, expressly on the assumption that it contemplated a dishonorable repudiation by the Government of an existing contract. This view of the matter was finally acquiesced in by all but a very few Senators, and the bill was engrossed and passed accordingly. But, after it had been finally enacted, it was discovered on inquiry that this amendment of the Senate had never, in the rough-and-tumble of the morning's doings, been submitted to the House; whereupon Mr. Speaker Cobb. in signing the bill, took the responsibility of writing into the engrossed and enacted law the Proviso which the House had adopted but the Senate had rejected; and thus the law now stands, and will be printed and (we suppose) carried into effect; though this Proviso has no more been enacted by Congress than the French Spoliations bill has-nor, indeed, nearly so much; since one House did and a decided majority of the other wished to enact the latter. And we presume this Proviso affects public and private interests to the extent of a Quarter

of a Million Dollars. -We could give further facts of the same general bearing, but these must suffice. Unless the People are willing to see the Treasury turned upside down and emptied into the ocean, with scarcely anybody, even in Congress, knowing how or why, they will insist on a radical reform in the proceedings of Congress. The trifling away of weeks at the outset of the Session is a grave misdemeanor, a gross breach of trust. The paltry dodge that 'The less Congress does the better for the Country,' is no excuse for such infidelity; for there is very much that Congress will do, must do. at each Session, and the real question is - Shall this be done deliberately and

carefully through the Session, or in a coafused, excited hurly-burly at the end?' It is not possible to mature properly the great Appropriation bills, nor any two of them, on the last night of the Session, and when they are passed on that night they are morally certain to be badly passed. We think millions were voted away that last night which at another time and on due deliberation would have been withheld, perhaps not all too wisely; still, the greater danger is on the side of extravagance; and at all events Congress ought to know what money it is voting away. If the People would only send fewer noisy political aspirants and more clear-headed, sententious men of business to Congress, there would be hope of a speedy reform .- Will not they consider these things?

Town and City Charter Elections. BATH, Me.-The Whigs exerted themselves nobly electing their Mayor, Magoun, by a vote of 403 to 132 for Putnam, 78 for Bailey, and 15 Scat' tering. The Whigs have also a working majority in the Board of Aldermen and the Common Coun cil,-Wards 1, 4, 5 and 7 going Whig, and Wards 2, 3 and 6, going Loco.

The Town Meetings in Watertown, Greenfield Hopkinton, Newton, Chester, Becket, Coleraine' Mass. have all gone Whig, the Opposition Coalitionists carrying Northfield, by a small vote-The election in Middlesex Co. Mass. has resulted in the choice of the Whig Register of Deeds, and Coalition Treasurer, resulting the same as last

"THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER" for March has an unusually interesting variety of topics. among which are the Biography of James H. Perkins, Comte's Positive Philosophy, Southey's Life and Correspondence, The Observatory of Harvard College, and the North American Review on Hungary. The article on this last subject, by Mrs. PUTNAM, consists of seventy pages, and produces a most ample array of historical authorities in support of her former position on the Hungari an question, and completely demolishing the pretensions of her ill mannered opponent. Mr. Bowen is convicted of ignorance, fallacious reasoning and an uncritical use of the documents on which he most relies, in a manner which leaves him no chance of retreat. The profound research, the logical clear-headedness, and the critical sagacity of Mrs. Putnam's article render it an admirable historical study. Her magnanimous reserve in refraining from using her victory to the personal detriment of her antagonist, whom she had so completely in her power, is not the least remarka-ble feature in her article. (Sold by C. S. Francis

Nominations .- A Washington letter writer says that Mr. Edgar, of New-York, Charles Bradley, of Beston, Mr. Biddle, of Philadelphia. and Mr. Evans, of Baltimore, have been nominated for Appraisers at large under the late law regulating the appraisement of Imported Merchendise. The same writer states, that Hon. WILLIAM DUER, has been nominated as Consul for Valparaiso, and that the following gentlemen are to be the Commissioners under the California Land Title Law, viz: JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, of Pennsylvania; JAMES HARLAN, of Kentucky, and ARTHUR F. HOPKINS, of Alabama.

Post Office Appropriation Bill.

The bill appropriates and provides as follows

The bill appropriates and provides as follows:
For transportation of the mails, including the service in California and Oregon, \$3.476,600.
For transportation of the mails in two steamships from New-York, by Southampton, to Bremen, at \$100,000 for seach ship, under the contract with the Ocean Steam Navigation Company of New-York; and for transportation by two ships under the same contract, from New-York to Havre, at \$75,000 each, in addition to an unexpended balance of former appropriation \$267,000.
For transportation of the mails across the Isthmus of Panama, \$45,000.
For ship, steamboat and way-letters, \$45,000.
For wrapping-paper, \$35,000.
For mail bags, \$36,000; blanks, \$55,000.
For mail locks, keys and stamps, \$10,000.
For mail locks are shown and special agents, \$35,000.
For mail depredations and special agents, \$35,000.
For mail clocks of offices of Postmaters, \$425,000.
For new mail locks and keys, \$25,000.
For maps of post routes, \$6,000.
For incidental expenses of Post-Offices in California, from the day-s respectively of their establishment to the 30th of

For incidental expenses of Post-Offices in California, from the dayes respectively of their establishment to the 30th of June, 1851, \$56,600; or so much thereof as may be necessary in addition to the commissions allowed by law to Post-masters, to be expended at such office in such proportions and under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct, and to be accounted for as commissions.

Syc. 2 And has in truther accounted to the commissions.

SEC. 2 And be it further enacted, That the Post-master General shall be, and he is hereby, authorised to appoint letter carriers for the delivery of letters from any Post Office in California or Ore gon, and to allow the letter carriers who may be

sppointed as any such rost Office to demand and receive such sum for all letters, newspapers, or other mailable matter delivered by them, as may be recommended by the Postmaster for whose of fice such letter-carrier may be appointed; not exceeding five cents for every letter, two cents for every newspaper, and two cents for every ounce other mailable matter; and the Postmaster General shall be, and he is hereby, authorised to empower the special agents of the Post Office Department in California and Oregon to appoint such letter-carriers in their districts respectively, and to fix therates of their compensation within the limits aforesaid, subject to, and until the final action of the Postmaster General thereon. And such ap pointments may be made, and rates of compen sation modified, from time to time, as may be deemed expedient; and the rates of compensa tion may be fixed and graduated in respect to the distance of the place of delivery from the Post-Office for which such carriers are appointed; but the rate of compensation of any such letter car-rier shall not be changed after his appointment, except by the order of the Postmaster General and such letter-carrier shall be subject to the provisions of the forty first section of the act en-titled "An act to change the organization of the Post Office Department, and to provide more ef-fectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof, approved July second, eighteen hundred and thirty six, except in cases otherwise provided for

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That in all cases of fine, penalty, forfeiture, for disability, or alleged liability for any sum or sums of money, by way of damages or otherwise, under any provision of law relating to the Post Office Department, or the officers, operations, or business thereof, the Postmaster General shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such general rules and mode of proceeding as shall to him appear expe lient, for the government of the Auditor of Post Office Department, in ascertaining the facts in each case in which it shall be certified to him by such Auditor that the interests of the Department probably require the exercise of the power conferred by this act; and upon the facts being ascertained as aforesaid, the said Auditor being ascertained as aloresaid, the said Auditor shall have power, with the written consent of the Postmaster General, to mitigate or remit such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, remove such disability, and to compromise, release and dis-charge such claims for such sum or sums of money and damages, on such terms as the said Auditor shall deem just and expedient; and in all cases where a judgment shall have been obtained for a debt or damages due the Post Office Department, and it shall satisfactorily appear, by the re-turn of execution or otherwise, that such judg-ment, or so much thereof as remains unpaid, can-not be collected by due process of law, the said Auditor shall be, and he is hereby authorized, with the written consent of the Postmaster-General, to compromise such judgment, and accept, in satisfaction thereof, less than the amount of such judgment: Provided, That the power conferred by this ection shall not extend to any cases of fine, pen-

section shall not extend to any cases of nne, penalty, forfeiture, disability, alleged liability or claim which shall be incurred, accrue, or arise, subsequent to the passage of this act; or to any judgment obtained after the passage thereof.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted. That the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to allege the process of the special agents of the Postmaster. low hereafter to the special agents of the Post-Office Department the annual salary of sixteen hundred dollars: Provided, That no more shall be

xpended for this purpose, during the present year, than is already appropriated in this a Approved March 3, 1851.

Indian Appropriation Bill.

The following appropriations are made for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations various Indian tribes, for the year ending

with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1852:

Superintendent and agents, \$34,000; Sub-agents, 13,500; Interpreters, 16,500; Clerk Superintendent, \$4,000; Agents, 1,200; do do Wessens Territory, 1,000; Buildings at agencies and repairs, 2,000; Presents to Indians, 5,000; Provisions for Indians, 11,300; Contingencies Indian Department, 36,500; Chiristan Indians, 400; Chippewas of Saginaw, 5,300; Chippewas, Menomonees, Winnebagoes and N. Y. Indians, 1,500; Chippewas, Lake Superior and Misslasipid, 70,300; Chichasaws, 6,000; Choctaws, 11,445; Croeks, 56,540; Ochawares, 10,244; Florida Indians, or Seminoles, 6,000; Iowas, 7375; Kickapoos, 5,000; Kansas, 10,000; Minnies, 4,380; Eel Rivers (Miamies, 11,100; Manomonees, 25,380; Omahas, 1,490; Otecs and Missouris, 2,020; Ottowas, 4,300; Ottowas and Chippewas, 57,840; Osages, 26,656; Plankeshaws, 800; Pawnees, 1,000; Potowatamies of Huros, 400; Petowatamies, 115,160; Quapaws, 4,560; Six Nations of New-York, 4,500; Senceas of New-York, 2,750; Stock-bridzes, 225; Sloux of Mississippi, 38,760; Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, 7,870; Sacs and Foxes, 2,660; Wyandots, 19,090; Winnebagoes, 96,010; Wess, 7565; Total Sett, 540.

Sec. 2—Repeals from June 30, 1851, all laws

5.765. Total, 8575.940.
SEC. 2.—Repeals from June 30, 1851, all laws now in force for the appointment or employment of superintendents of Indian affairs, of whatever character, for any Indian tribes East of the Rocky Mountains, and North of New-Mexico and Texas. Instead thereof the President is authorized to appoint three superintendents of Indian affairs for said Indians, at an annual salary of \$2,000 each The Governor of Minesota to be superintendent of affairs for that territory, until the President

shall otherwise direct.

SEC. 3.—Indian treaties to be hereafter negotiated by such officers and agents of the Indian de-partment as the President of the United States may designate for that purpose, who shall receive no additional compensation for such service. SEC. 4.—In place of the twenty-three agents

and sub agents now employed East of the Rocky Mountains and North of New Mexico and Texas, the President is authorized to appoint eleven In-dian agents, at an annual salary of \$1,500, and six with a salary of \$1,000.

Sec. 5.—Authorises the President to appoint

four Indian agents for New Mexico and two Utah, with a salary of \$1,550 per annum each.

Skc. 6.—The superintendents and agents appointed under the act to give bonds, and to hold

office for four years.

SEC 7.—Extends applicable provisions of existing laws over the Indian tribes of New-Mexico

and Utah.

SEC. 8 — Salaries of interpreters in California,
Oregon, Utah and New-Mexico to be \$550 per

annum. Elsewhere, \$400.

SEC. 9.—The salary of chief clerk of office Indian Affairs to be equal to that of chief clerk of any other bureau. Appointment of two additional clerks in said office at \$1,600 each, one at \$1,400 and one at \$1,200 authorized. Payment of \$1,400 as salary of one of the cierks transferred to the Treasury from the Chickasaw fund, and forbids further payments from said fund for salaries of clerks in any of the executive offices. Appropri-ates \$1,000 for payment of a special agent at \$4 per day, and expense of transportation, for the purpose of paying off Indians is the Old States, and particularly the North Carolina Indians, their removal and subsistence fund.

Pension Appropriation Bill. The following are the appropriations for Revo

lutionary and other Pensions of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1852:

Revolutionary pensions under act March 18, 1818. \$58,009
Invalid pensions. 500,500
Widows and orphans' acts July 4, 1836, and July 21, 1848. Widows' act July 7, 1838. Widows' act March 3, 1843. Widows' acts June 17, 1844, and February 2, and July 29, 1845. July 29, 1848 Half-pay pensions, widows, &c., acts 1813 and 1816 Total.....\$2,151,900

## LIST OF ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-first Congress.

ACTS WHICH ORIGINATED IN THE SENATE.

An act to change the terms of the circuit courts for the eastern and western districts of Pennsylvania.

An act te amend the act to change the time for holding the
circuit and dis

An act to divide the district of Arkaneas into two judicia districts.

An act authorizing the payment of interest upon the advances made by the State of Maine for the use of the U.S. Government, in the protection of the north-eastern

S. Gowarnment, in the protection of the north-eastern frontier.

An actto authorize the Secretary of War to allow the payment of interest to the State of Georgia for advances made for the use of the United States, in the suppression of the hostilities of the Creek, Semipole and Cherokee Indiats, in the years 1836, 1837 and 1838.

An act to found a military saylum for the relief and support of invalid and disabled soldiers of the army of the United States.

An act to amend the acts regulating the appraisement of imported merchandize, and for other purposes. An act for the relief of the American Colonization Society. An act for the relief of the American Colonization Society. An act to grant the right of preëmption to certain purchasers and settlers on the "Maison Rouge Grant," in the event of the final adjudication of the title in favor of the United States.

An act for the relief of Gamaliel Taylor (late marginal of

United States.

An act for the relief of Gamaliel Taylor (late marshal of the district of Indiana) and his sureties.

An act to limit the liabilities of ship-owners, and for other

purposes.
An act to the relief of Charlotte Lynch.
An act to accertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California.
An act to authorize the exchange of a lot on the military site of Fort Hamilton for an equal quantity of ground adjoining said site.
An act for the relief

Anact to actic and adjust the expenses of the people of Oregon in defending themselves from the attacks of the Cayuse Indians, in the years of 1847 and 1848.

An act to create additional collection districts in the Perritory of Oregon, and for other purposes.
An act to amend an act entitled "An act allowing compensation to the members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives of the United States and to the Delegates of the Territories, and repealing all other laws on that subject."
An act for the relief of Hubert H. Booley.
An act for the settlement of certain classes of private land claims "within the limits of the De Bastrop Grant," and for allowing preëmptions to certain actual settlers in the event of the final acjudention of the title of the said De Bastrop grant in favor of the United States.
An act for the relief of William Hasdin.
As act for the relief of H. J. McClintock, Harrison Olli, and Marsefiel Carter.

An act for the relief of William Hardin.

As act for the relief of H. J. McClintock, Harrison Gill, and Marsheld Carte.

An act to grant to the New-Haven and New-London Railroad Company the right of way through the custom-house lot in New-London.

An act for the relief of Cincinnatus Trousdale and John G. Connelly, of Arkansas.

An act providing for an additional term of the United States circuit and district courts at Chicago, in the district of Illinois.

ILOIS.
ACTS WHICH ORIGINATED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENA

ACTS WHICH ORIGINATED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENA-TIVES.

An act to authorise the legislative assemblies of the Terri-tories of Oregon and Minnesota to take charge of the school lands in said Territories, and for other purposes.

An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851

An act making appropriations for the support of the Mili-tary Academy for the year ending June 30, 1852

An act making appropriations for the payment of revolu-tionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1852.

An act for the relief of Joseph D. Ward and Isaac Watts Griffith.

year ending June 30, 1852.
An act for the relief of Joseph D. Ward and Isaac Watts Griffith.
An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the year ending June 30th, 1852.
An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes.
An act waking appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending June 30th, 1852, and for other purposes.
An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30th, 1852.
An act for the relief of Sayles J. Bowen.
As act for the relief of the widow of the late Lieut. Col. William Gray, deceased.
An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for faifilling treaty situalistions with the various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1852.
An act making appropriations for the payment of Navy pensions for the year ending June 30, 1852.
An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of Frederick Dunive," approved August 14, 1848.
An act for the relief of Dunning R. McNair.
An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Robert S. Burrough and of Stephen Hopkins.
An act to prescribe the mode of obtaining evidence in cases of contested elections.
An act to prescribe the mode of Obtaining evidence in cases of contested elections.
An act of read an act entitled "An act to establish the territorial government of Oreyon, and an act to establish the territorial government of oreyon, and an act to establish the territorial government of oreyon, and an act to establish the territorial government of oreyon, and an act to establish the territorial government of oreyon, and an act to establish the territorial government of oreyon, and an act to establish the territorial government of oreyon, and an act to establish the act of stablish certain post routes in the United States and the Territories thereof.
An act making appropriations for light-houses, buoys, &c. and providing for the erection and es

and the Territories thereof.

An actimaking appropriations for light-houses, buoys, &c. and providing for the erection and establishment of the same, and for other purposes.

RESOLCTIONS WHICH ORIGINATED IN THE SENATE.

A joint resolution providing for auditing and se sling the accounts of the public printers during the recess of Con-

joint resolution in relation to the accounts of John de Keufville & Son.

Neurville k Son.

A resolution changing the mode of appointing the clerks of the treasurers of the mints of the United States.

A resolution for the relief of Louis Kossuth and his associates, exiles from Hungary.

A resolution for the appointment of regeats of the Smith-

A resolution for the appointment of regeats of the Smith-senian Institution.

A reso utlon directing the distribution of the works of Al-exander Hamilton, and for other purposes.

RESOLUTIONS WHICH ORIGINATED IN THE HOUSE OF REF-RESOLUTIONS WHICH AND ADDITIONS OF THE HOUSE OF THE HO

Tribune's Special Dispatches

From Washington .- Executive Session of the Senate-Neminations by the Pres. ident-Gen. Scott and the Whigh of Pennsylvania.

Special Dispatch to the Tribune

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March & No business has been transacted in the Executive Session of the Senate to-day, Resolutions of a general character were offered and discussed.

A large number of Nominations were sent in by the President, and among them were the following:

Hon. JOHN B. KERR, of Maryland, Minister to Bogota.
Mr. Easer, of Washington, Commis-

sioner of Public Buildings. GEORGE T. CURTIS, Esq., of Boston, Commissioner of Patents, vice Thomas

Hon. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, of Ohio, Minister to Brazil.

Mr. HAMMOND, Postmaster at Lancas. ter. Pa. Mr. MARKOE, of the State Department.

Chargé to Copenhagen.

I have reliable information that the Whig members of the Pennsylvania Legislature met in secret caucus a few days ago, and with great unanimity, the Compromise men leading, nominated Major Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT as the Whig candidate for the Presidency in 1852, subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention.

Some friends of Mr. WEBSTER, now here from Boston, are also, strangely enough, in favor of Gen. Scott as the Whig standard bearer in 1852. Perhaps his having attended the Castle Garden meeting may have something to do with Yours.

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune. Southern Magnetic Telegraph Office, cor. Hanover and Beave in

For late and important Telegraph dispatches see Sixth Page.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 5

New Orleans papers to the 36th ult. are re-ceived. J. C. Harris and Captain Jeremiah Smith, left New Orleans on the 25th for New York, to contract for building two steamships, of 1,300 tons each, to ply between New Orleans and The sugar house of Miner Kenner, of New Or-

C. Glen Prebles, correspondent of the Phila-delphia Sun, and New York Evening Post, at Richmond, is charged with being an Abolitionist, he says, in a card, he has received threatening letters, advising him to quit the city.

The steamship Ohio, was off Charleston Bar, on Saturday night.

Strawberries and Asparagus are growing at New Orleans in the open air.

leans, has been destroyed by fire.

Another fatal Steamboat Explosion.
New-Oaleans, Saturday, March I.
The steamer Coriana exploded her boilers yesterday, killing and wounding some eight or tea

Cotton continues to have a drooping tendeacy.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 5.
Senate engaged in Executive Session during all the time, discussing the question of extra compensation to its officers. The resolution will pass to morrow.

George T. Curtis, of Boston, will be mani-

Another Steambont Explosion and Loss of

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 3. The magnificent steamer Oregon, bound from Louisville to New-Orleans, burst her boiler on Sunday, near Vicksburg. The first Clerk was killed, the Captain severely hurt, and about 30 are missing. The boat, it is supposed, will be a

Extensive Fire at New-Orleans.

A fire broke out at midnight in Bank's Arcade, one of the largest buildings in the city, which was partially consumed; also several stores and offices. The fire then communicated to the office of the Commercial Bulletin newspaper, adjoin which, with its contents, excepting the books, was completely destroyed

later from the lathmus.

The steamship Pampero arrived here this morning from Chapra, with 109 passengers. By here that the steamer North America arrived at Chagres from New-York on suc steamship Georgia was hourly expected. Large numbers of returning Californians were on the Isthmus, waiting for a passage home.

Later from Haytl.

The schooner Manson, Captain Manson, from Cape Haytien, 15th ult., arrived at this port this morning. The United States Steamer Sarana, Capt. Porter, arrived on the 6th and sailed on the 12th for the Windward Islands. The Manson left to the Windward Islands. in port, the schooner Montezuma, from Wilmington, N. C., discharging; and Charles Searles, for New-York, in 6 or 7 days.

River and Harbor Bill.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March & The loss of the River and Harbor Bill creates greater regret than any other measure of Con-greas, among members of both Houses.

Marketa... New-Obleans, March 2

The sales of Cotton yesterday amounted to 5,000 bales, making 28,000 for the week, the market closing heavily with sales of strict midding guifs at 10 cents. The market for Mrss Poxu is casier, and there is only a moderate business doing in new Oblo at \$12.50. There is an much doing. The decline is fully i cent \$7 th on Prinst City. STERLING EXCHANGES in fair demand at 108. The receipts of Cotton at all the Southern ports are 127,000 bales shead of last year. Markets....NEW-ORLEANS, March &

COTTON continues depressed. Middling is quoted at 92016. Franchers.—Three ships have been taken for Liverpool at three farthings. Nonrolk, Tuesday, March 4

Conn has advanced, with sales of yellow at 63c.; while and mixed 59@51c. Nothing doing in Cotton. The weather is delightful.

Weather Items.

By Bain's Line, 29 Wallet.]

BUFFALO—Fort Polk, 3 P. M.—Barometer 29 20; the strached, 42; detached, 36; clearness of aky, 2; wind, E. R. 2; clouds, W. 2; looks like storm in the West.

ROCHESTER—Cloudy and warm; slight appearance of rain; wind, S. W; ther, 40.

SYRACUSE—Clear; wind, S. S. W; ther, 42.

UTICA—Wind, E; cloudy and windy; ther, 32.

FORT PLAIN—Cloudy; wind, W; ther, 84.

ALBANY—Cloudy; wind, S. W; looks like storm; ther, 77.

Special Session of the Senate. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 5 The Chair called the Senate to order, and or

dered the galleries to be cleared.

Mr. Banger said, before the galleries are closed, I have a resolution to submit. The Chair said this was in Executive Session, and no business could be transacted with open

doors.
Mr. Badger, from that decision I appeal.
Mr. Cooper said, before any further action, I
wish to announce that my colleague Mr. Broshess Mr. BRODHEAD then presented himself, and

Mr. CLAY said, if no business can be done with open doors, how can the Senator be sworn in now! A long debate followed. Messrs. Walker and Bright sustained the decision of the Chair, and Messrs. Clay, Badger, Rusk, Atchison, Mascum and others opposed it. The resolution was then withdrawn and the Journal of yesterday was

Mr. BADGER then submitted his resolution.
Mr. BRIGHT objected to the reception of the